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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/993,344	11/23/2001	George Jackowski	2132.096	5805
21917	7590	11/09/2005	EXAMINER	
MCHALE & SLAVIN, P.A. 2855 PGA BLVD PALM BEACH GARDENS, FL 33410			CHERNYSHEV, OLGA N	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1649	

DATE MAILED: 11/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/993,344	JACKOWSKI ET AL.
	Examiner Olga N. Chernyshev	Art Unit 1649

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 October 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1 and 39-46 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 39-46 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Claim 1 has been amended as requested in the amendment of Paper filed on October 13, 2005. Claims 1 and 39-46 are pending in the instant application.

Claims 39-46 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to an invention nonelected by original presentation, there being no allowable generic or linking claim (see section 2 of Paper mailed on March 09, 2004).

Claim 1 is under examination in the instant office action.

2. The Text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
3. Any objection or rejection of record, which is not expressly repeated in this action has been overcome by Applicant's response and withdrawn.
4. Applicant's arguments filed on October 13, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive for the reasons set forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

6. Claims 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is drawn to an invention with no apparent or disclosed specific and substantial credible utility essentially for reasons of record in section 9 of Paper mailed on June 28, 2005.

The Declaration of Lander under 37 CFR 1.132 filed on October 13, 2005 has been fully considered. The Declaration is insufficient to overcome the rejection of claim 1 based upon lack of utility and enablement as set forth in the last Office action because: the Declaration presents a

new copy of original Figure 1. The Examiner submits with regret that the copy of Figure 1, as filed with the Declaration, is of less clarity than the original copy as filed with the original disclosure.

Claim 1, as currently amended, is directed to a biopolymer marker consisting of amino acid sequence 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 which evidences a link to Alzheimer's disease. The instant specification provides a disclosure of a protocol, under which samples of blood collected from AD patients, age-matched controls and pooled control samples were analyzed by using mass spectrometric and chromatographic techniques. The results of the analysis are presented in Figures 1-6 and also within the text of the instant specification. Specifically, finding of the "disease specific marker" identified by an amino acid sequence is presented at page 46 of the instant specification. At bottom of page 46 continuing to page 47, Figures 1, 3 and 5 are described as "photographs of a gel which is indicative of the presence/absence of the marker in disease vs. control and, in cases where the marker is always present, the relative strength, e.g. the up or down regulation of the marker relative to categorization of diseases state is deduced". Brief description of the figures (page 37) does not contain any disclosure of how fragment 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 corresponds to the bands as shown in Figures 1, 3 and 5. The Examiner maintains that based on the information presented in the instant specification as originally filed, the instant claimed invention, an isolated biomarker 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1, asserted to be useful for diagnostics and therapeutics of Alzheimer's disease, clearly lacks specific and substantial credible real-world utility and, therefore, the instant invention does not meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101.

Applicant traverses the instant rejection on the premises that:

- 1) the instant specification presents a clear and unambiguous definition of “biopolymer marker” (pages 9-11 and 13 of the Response);
- 2) the specific and substantial credible utility of the claimed biopolymer marker for diagnostics and/or therapeutics of Alzheimer’s disease (AD) is based on the showing of “differential expression” of the marker 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 between samples obtained from AD patients and age matched normal control (pages 14 and 17-25);
- 3) the claimed biopolymer marker is not specifically diagnostic for any particular condition but “linked to Alzheimer’s disease” (top at page 13, also p. 15-16 and top at p.25).

Applicant’s arguments have been fully considered but are not persuasive for the following reasons.

- 1) The instant specification presents several definitions of a “biopolymer marker” (see pages 5, 6 especially 11 and 21), essentially that it is a polymer of biological origin (bottom at page 21), which can be present/absent/down-regulated/upregulated with respect to a disease condition (page 11). However, according to Webster dictionary “a marker” is o“one that marks or distinguishes”. The instant invention is based on finding that a peptide fragment 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 is differentially expressed in patients suspected of having AD from control normal individuals. There appears to be no further information presented in the instant specification as to what constitutes finding of a peptide 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 in a sample. For example, if a peptide 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 was found in a sample obtained from a patient, what would that mean to the skilled practitioner? Does it mean that a patient has AD, or is at risk of developing the disease? The instant specification fails to provide any factual evidence that finding of a

peptide 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 could lead to any meaningful determination for diagnosis or treatment of Alzheimer's diseases, as asserted by Applicant. Thus, in order to practice the claimed invention, a skilled artisan would have to engage in a substantial amount of further research to establish the utility of the claimed peptide 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 in the diagnostics of Alzheimer's.

2) With respect to "differential expression" of the peptide 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1, it is important to point out that the Examiner never disputed that the instant peptide 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 is differentially expressed in the samples of patients suspected of having Alzheimer's disease. However, differential expression as indicated in Figure 1 is a relative term based on the levels found in the samples analyzed. One skilled in the art readily understands that in order to use the peptide 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 as a biomarker for Alzheimer's disease, a point of reference that is critical for diagnosis with respect to the level of differential expression of the claimed peptide must be disclosed. In the absence of this critical information, it is unclear as to how one of skill in the art can reasonably determine if the peptide fragment 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 can be used as a diagnostic marker for Alzheimer's disease. Thus, a skilled practitioner would have to resort to a substantial amount of further experimentation in order to be able to practice Applicant's invention. It is a matter of law that the claimed invention must be useful in currently available form, which precludes any further experimentation to establish the utility of the claimed invention.

The Examiner strongly disagrees that "the showing of "differential expression" of the claimed biopolymer marker is sufficient to establish the credibility of the stated utility for the claimed biopolymer marker" (middle at page 14 of the Response). One skilled in the art readily

appreciates that many proteins are differentially expressed between healthy and “diseased” tissues (cancer cells, for example, overexpress a plurality of proteins by virtue of uncontrolled proliferation); however, not all of these proteins constitute biomarkers, as molecules that allow to distinguish disease *vs.* healthy state.

On pages 18-21 of the Response, Applicant argues that the methods of separation of peptides in experimental samples, as disclosed in the instant specification, are widely used, would not require any further experimentation and, further, refers to publications all allegedly supporting the idea that it is known practice to identify potential disease markers by their differential expression (p.18). Applicant is advised that the references cited by Applicant within the Response are considered only in so far as they support Applicant’s arguments. The Examiner fully agrees that identification and selection of reliable biomarkers to diagnose pathological conditions is a known practice. Moreover, identification of a marker that is specifically associated with a particular condition (present/absent or present at specific altered levels as compared to normal control) constitutes a specific and substantial credible utility even if a biological role of the molecule itself is not known or disclosed. However, this is not a factual situation here. In the instant case, Applicant’s invention is predicated on the finding that samples of blood taken from patients suspected of having AD contain proteins in the forms and amounts that are different from normal control samples. Applicant further extrapolates this result into a diagnostic tool for AD. Accordingly, it would appear that Applicant provides a single finding (the finding), and then presents an invitation to experiment to determine the level of differential expression of peptide 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 that is diagnostic of AD, and then to assay if the

peptide could be used to diagnose AD, such as to distinguish AD from normal state and from other similar neurodegenerative conditions, as well as to treat AD.

Further, regarding the merit of the argument, there appears to be no evidence presented in Applicant's cited articles that would support a conclusion that any protein that is found to be differentially expressed under a pathological condition, could be immediately used as a marker for that condition. It is obvious to expect that many proteins are differentially expressed during Alzheimer's disease; however, not all of them can serve as diagnostic biomarkers. One skilled in the art readily appreciates that detection of differentially expressed proteins represents only the first step in identification of molecules that have a diagnostic potential. The search for a diagnostic marker is usually divided into two steps; the first step being an exploratory search to identify a subset of proteins that may be involved in physiological/pathological process and the second step, which involves a very focused research to confirm that the detected differentially expressed protein could be used as a marker. The instant specification identified a peptide that is differentially expressed between Alzheimer's samples and normal control. However, there appears no further characterization presented that would lead to the "real world" specific utility of this peptide as biomarker for AD. There is little doubt that, after complete characterization, this peptide fragment 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 may be found to have a specific and substantial credible utility as a biomarker. This further characterization, however, is part of the act of invention and until it has been undertaken, Applicant's claimed invention is incomplete.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit recently addressed the utility requirement in the context of a claim to DNA. *See In re Fisher*, 2005 WL 2139421 (Sept. 7, 2005). The *Fisher* court interpreted *Brenner v. Manson*, 383 U.S. 519, 148 USPQ 689 (1966), as

Art Unit: 1649

rejecting a “de minimis view of utility” 2005 WL 2139421, at *4. The *Fisher* court held that § 101 requires a utility that is both substantial and specific. *Id.* at *5. The court held that disclosing a substantial utility means “show[ing] that an invention is useful to the public as disclosed in its current form, not that it may be useful at some future date after further research. Simply put, to satisfy the ‘substantial’ utility requirement, an asserted use must show that the claimed invention has a significant and presently available benefit to the public.” *Id.*

Just as in *Fisher* case where the Board reasoned that use of the claimed ESTs for the identification of polymorphisms is not a specific and substantial utility because “[w]ithout knowing any further information in regard to the gene represented by an EST, as here, detection of the presence or absence of a polymorphism provides the barest information in regard to genetic heritage,” (*Id.*, slip op. at 15), in the instant case, detection of peptide 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 in a sample of a patient suspected of having AD provides no meaningful information as to the diagnosis determination. While an assay that detects the presence of a marker that has a stated correlation to a specific disease condition would be considered a “substantial utility” in the context of providing a diagnostic tool, in the instant case the claimed peptide is suitable only for further research, which constitutes a utility that is not considered a “substantial utility”. See *Brenner v. Manson*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 689 (Sus. Ct, 1966), in which the court expressed the opinion that all chemical compounds are “useful” as it appears in 35 U.S.C. § 101, which requires that an invention must have either an immediate obvious or fully disclosed “real world” utility.

3) Finally, with respect to Applicant’s statement that the claimed biopolymer marker “although not specifically diagnostic of any condition” evidences a link to Alzheimer’s disease (top at page 13), the Examiner maintains that disclosure of a peptide fragment 2-18 of SEQ ID

NO: 1 as being linked to a pathological condition constitutes a utility, which requires further research to identify or reasonably confirm a “real world” context of use. At present, it appears that the only information obtained from identifying the presence of a biopolymer marker 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 is the determination of “a link to AD”. One skilled in the art readily appreciates that many factors have a link to or are associated with a particular pathological condition. In *Brenner v. Manson*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 689 (Sus. Ct, 1966), the court specifically stated that “a patent is not a hunting license”, “[i]t is not a reward for the search, but compensation for its successful conclusion”. To grant Applicant a patent encompassing isolated fragments of a naturally occurring human protein, which are not readily usable in their current form, would be to grant Applicant a monopoly “the metes and bounds” of which “are not capable of precise delineation”. That monopoly “may engross a vast, unknown, and perhaps unknowable area” and “confer power to block off whole areas of scientific development, without compensating benefit to the public” *Brenner v. Manson, Ibid*). To grant Applicant a patent on the claimed peptides based solely upon an assertion that the protein is linked to Alzheimer’s disease is clearly prohibited by this judicial precedent since the compensation to the public is not commensurate with the monopoly granted.

Thus, since the instant specification does not disclose a credible “real world” use for the isolated biopolymer markers 2-18 of SEQ ID NO: 1 in currently available form, then the claimed invention is incomplete and, therefore, does not meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being useful.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

7. Claim 1 is also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Specifically, since the claimed invention is not supported by either a clear asserted utility or a well established utility for the reasons set forth above, one skilled in the art clearly would not know how to use the claimed invention.

Conclusion

8. No claim is allowed.
9. This application contains claims 39-46 drawn to an invention nonelected with traverse in Paper filed on March 09, 2004. A complete reply to the final rejection must include cancellation of nonelected claims or other appropriate action (37 CFR 1.144) See MPEP § 821.01.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Art Unit: 1649

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Olga N. Chernyshev whose telephone number is (571) 272-0870. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Janet L. Andres can be reached on (571) 272-0867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Olga N. Chernyshev, Ph.D.
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1649

November 4, 2005